

CANAL BILL NO TREATY VIOLATION, SAYS TAFT

U. S. Has Right to Interpret Pact as Well as England. He Thinks.

SEES BIG NAVAL STRENGTH

Great Ditch Will Double Efficiency, President Tells Waterways Delegates.

New London, Conn., Sept. 6.—Standing on a platform crowded with the ramparts of the Graysville, President Taft, in a speech before the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association today replied to his critics who charge that the Panama Canal bill which he signed shortly before Congress adjourned is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain. The President also commended the work of the association and criticized the delay of Congress in providing money for waterways projects approved by the army engineers and to which the Government has been committed.

"There were some things in the Panama bill that I did not think germane," said the President, "and might as well have been left out. Of course we are not in favor of establishing a treaty with a foreign power, but we have the same right to interpret the treaty that they have. We do not believe that we have violated the treaty by granting to coastwise vessels free passage through the canal. I was in favor of settling the question of the construction of the treaty by conferring jurisdiction on the courts to hear the case."

"There are some persons who lean so far to the left that they would be rather against the United States in a dispute over an international question. I think we should be as just and as fair as we can be in all our international obligations. We should consider all sides of the controversy and settle the question of the construction of the treaty before we begin signing new ones. I am sure that there has been a violation of the treaty."

Mr. Taft praised the work of the army engineers and medical officers now engaged in building the canal for the benefit of the world. He declared that it will be completed in about a year and will double the efficiency of our navy. He said that the canal was a great work of engineering and that it would be a great benefit to the world. He said that the canal was a great work of engineering and that it would be a great benefit to the world. He said that the canal was a great work of engineering and that it would be a great benefit to the world.

NEXT MEETING IN FLORIDA.

Deeper Waterways Association Picks Jacksonville for 1913.

New London, Conn., Sept. 6.—At the closing day's sessions of the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association's convention it was voted to hold the next convention in Jacksonville, Fla., and it was recommended that the convention of 1913 be held at Albany and Troy, N. Y. The convention was held at the Graysville, a hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., and it was recommended that the convention of 1913 be held at Albany and Troy, N. Y. The convention was held at the Graysville, a hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., and it was recommended that the convention of 1913 be held at Albany and Troy, N. Y.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the United States on the favorable report of the army engineers on the survey for the inside waterways, demanding that Congress adopt and construct the various links of this system and commending Congress for appropriating \$600,000 for the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal.

An address on the application of power to marine transportation was made by William F. Donnelly of New York City and Major Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton, N. J., who was chosen secretary and treasurer. The convention was held at the Graysville, a hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., and it was recommended that the convention of 1913 be held at Albany and Troy, N. Y. The convention was held at the Graysville, a hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., and it was recommended that the convention of 1913 be held at Albany and Troy, N. Y.

MACARTHUR FUNERAL MONDAY.

Soldier Will Be Buried at Milwaukee, Which He Called Home.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Although his high rank would entitle him to be buried in the West Point or Arlington, Gen. Arthur MacArthur Jr. will be buried in the family plot in Forest Home Cemetery at Milwaukee, which he called home. The general's death, it is believed, was hastened by the shock of the loss of his son, who was killed in the Philippines.

Funeral plans had been deferred pending word from the two sons, for Mrs. MacArthur, who has been ill for several weeks, is so prostrated by the shock of the general's sudden death that she is unable to attend to the arrangements.

NO FREE PAPERS FOR M'VEAGH.

Congress Failed to Provide Newspaper for Secretary of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary of the House, Mr. McVeigh's daily paper, the Government newspaper, has been cut off by a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Cabinet officer will be obliged to provide for his own paper. The ruling was made by the Comptroller of the Treasury, who said that the Government was not bound to provide a newspaper for the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHANCES ON TAFT DECREASE.

Lloyd's Now Quotes 25 Guinea Per Cent.—Roosevelt Also Drops.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—There was a change in the rate of insurance at Lloyd's today to the American Presidential election. The premium on Gov. Wilson remains the same as it was on Wednesday, 25 guinea per cent., or about 3 to 1 on his election.

GERMANS TO INVADE BRAZIL.

Plan to Make Fatherland Greatest Trade Power There.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The German-Brazilian congress opened a three days session here today. The object of the conference is to make Germany the greatest trade power in Brazil. The conference is being held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and it is expected that it will result in a treaty between Germany and Brazil.

\$56,500 FOR BOOTH MEMORIAL.

This Sum Already Subscribed for Salvation Army School.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Booth memorial fund got a good start today. Some \$56,500 is already promised for the institution for the training of Salvation Army officers.

MONTEVIDEO TO BE IMPROVED.

Uruguay Will Spend \$30,000,000 on Betterment of Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department has been informed that the Government of Uruguay has decided to spend \$30,000,000 in the next eight years for the improvement of the harbor of Montevideo. This announcement is believed to present a splendid opportunity for American contractors and American manufacturers of dredging and other machinery used in harbor work.

Heretofore American firms have not secured any of the business of this sort which Uruguay has been awarding in considerable amount in the last few years. Efforts are to be made by the State Department, however, through its representatives in Uruguay to obtain every consideration for American firms which wish to bid on any phase of the contemplated harbor work.

In view of the recent tremendous increase in the amount of American exports to Uruguay it is believed that the prospects for American business in the harbor work are exceedingly bright. The port of Montevideo now ranks seventh among the ports of the world in the amount of tonnage of goods entering and clearing. The harbor facilities, however, have not expanded in proportion to the growth of the commerce of Montevideo, despite the fact that the Uruguayan Government has already spent more than \$18,000,000 in providing deep water for vessels. It is now engaged in keen competition with Buenos Aires, which is attempting to secure some of the Montevideo trade.

TAFT WITHDRAWS OIL LANDS FOR NAVY'S USE

Government Will Operate Big California Field to Supply Fighting Ships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States navy is to have for its exclusive use a vast oil field in California from which it will obtain fuel for its oil burning fighting ships.

President Taft has withdrawn 37,000 acres of oil lands in the Elk Hills, California, for the exclusive purpose of serving as a reserve source of fuel oil for the navy.

The tract withdrawn is adjacent to the Midway and McKittrick oil fields, and tests already made indicate that there is present 250,000,000 barrels, or twenty five years supply, at a liberal estimate of the probable consumption in the navy.

Investigations begun two years ago by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger at the suggestion of the Navy Department have brought about this reservation of oil lands in California. Of the fifty-eight sections in the withdrawn area fifty per cent is undisputed public land. Thirty per cent, however, has already been patented by the Southern Pacific Railway and others.

The Department of Justice is now working to invalidate six sections patented to the railroad. Suits are contemplated against other patentees in this tract. Twenty per cent of the tract is covered by claims of oil operators, which will be wiped out if the Government wins its suit against the railroad company.

In case the suits against the railroad are decided adversely the land will have to be acquired for the United States by condemnation. This particular area is selected for withdrawal because it is the largest undeveloped tract which could be found among the public lands.

It has not yet been decided how the Navy department will operate its oil fields when it acquires them. The oil will be sold to the navy at a price to be fixed by the Navy department itself. The geological survey will be asked to report on the best method to be pursued.

The production of fuel oil in the navy is rapidly increasing. Practically all the torpedoes now burn oil, and many of the battleships burn both coal and oil, and the newest ones burn only oil. It is believed that the navy will eventually use its own coal mines as well as its own oil wells.

UNIONS CONDEMN FEDERATION.

Labor M. P. Addressing Newport Congress, Also Attacks Strikes.

NEWPORT, England, Sept. 6.—The trade union congress which has been in session here for several days, by a vote of 1,623,000 to 48,000, today adopted a resolution which is equivalent to a complete condemnation of syndicalism, a term borrowed from the French, which is better understood in the United States as "federation."

A Labor member of Parliament declared that syndicalism is morally indefensible and economically impracticable. He also insisted that strikes ought to be only the last resort. He pointed out that a strike did not injure the capitalists; it only led the workers to death.

BRYCE WELCOMED TO HONOLULU.

Secretary Fisher Also Arrives Ready to Begin Homestead Hearings.

HONOLULU, Sept. 6.—British Ambassador James Bryce was officially welcomed to the islands today on the arrival of the steamship Ventura from Australia.

Secretary Fisher of the Department of the Interior also arrived today on the Japanese liner Chiyu Maru and was met by Gov. Fear. The Secretary said he would rest offices and begin at once an official hearing of the complaints of Delegate Kalaniana'ole against the Government's administration of the homestead laws. The inquiry may also include other territorial and municipal matters. The complainants are understood to have employed secret service agents and to have accumulated much material.

FOMENT REBELLION IN EGYPT.

Revolutionary Posters Displayed in Tanta—Nationalist Leader Sought.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—Revolutionary posters similar to those recently put up here have been affixed at night to the residences of the Governor and Sub-Governor in Tanta. The posters urge the people to rebel in revenge for the arrest of Shawish, editor of the Egyptian paper at Constantinople, who was recently turned over to Egyptian officers.

DR. SUN FAVORS "OPEN DOOR."

Urges the Encouragement of Foreign Enterprise in China.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 6.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen in an address to delegates from various public bodies who called on him today urged them to encourage foreign commercial financial enterprise on the lines of the open door, contending that it would remove diplomatic difficulties and help to strengthen China and make her prosperous.

President Yuan Shih Kai has fixed the date for the primary elections for representatives to the National Assembly as December 10. The final elections will take place on January 10.

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MEXICO TO SEND FORCE ACROSS U. S. TO SONORA

President Taft Demands That Madero Make Effort to Protect Americans.

ROADS ARE IMPASSABLE

Only Way to Get to Trouble Section Is Over Railways in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a most urgent request presented by Ambassador Wilson on instructions from President Taft the Mexican Government is preparing to make a desperate effort to clean house in northern Sonora, just south of the United States border. To this end it is likely that the Government of the United States will cooperate with Mexico to the extent of permitting Mexican troops to pass through Texas and Arizona in order to reach the affected country as soon as possible.

This move was urged by the United States on behalf of the hundred and more mining companies in northern Sonora, whose properties are threatened with destruction by the rebels. Even the lives of its employees are reported in grave danger as the result of the outrageous conduct of the organized bands of highwaymen and pillagers under the command of Gen. Pascual Orozco. Most of these companies are within less than 150 miles of the United States border.

The absence of railroads from interior Mexico to the State of Sonora makes it practically imperative, if any aid is to be afforded the beleaguered mining towns, that troops must be sent over American railways to Douglas, Ariz., and thence southward into the troubled section. There are no railways across northern Mexico, so that the Mexican Government has no means of moving soldiers into Sonora from the eastern States except on foot by the almost impassable overland roads and passes.

Upon the request of the Americans at Cananea, El Tigre and Nacozari the War Department is sending 5000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to the border to be conveyed to the Americans. The nearest Consulate will have to assume the responsibility for the arms getting into the hands of none but those for whom they are intended before they will be sent across the line. Previous experience has shown that there is great danger of arms intended for Americans in Mexico falling into the possession of rebels. The rifles and ammunition are being sent from El Paso, the War Department decided that no infantry could be spared from El Paso, but informed Gen. Murray that a cavalry regiment would be sent from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., if they were needed. The Department is awaiting further advice on this point.

There is likelihood that more cavalry will be sent to Arizona in the next few days. Gen. Schuyler reports from Arizona that more men are needed there, and through Gen. Murray, commanding at San Francisco, asked that some infantry be sent from El Paso. The War Department decided that no infantry could be spared from El Paso, but informed Gen. Murray that a cavalry regiment would be sent from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., if they were needed. The Department is awaiting further advice on this point.

MEXICAN INQUIRY BEGINS.

Sensors Smith and Fall at El Paso to Investigate Revolution.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 6.—Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan reached here tonight to begin inquiry into whether or not American capital has aided or abetted the Mexican revolution. He is chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, assigned to this work.

Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, another member of the sub-committee, who has been here on the same work, will return from California and join Senator Smith.

Mexican rebels deliberately crossed the international line into Arizona fifteen miles west of El Paso early this morning and attempted to steal the horses of the thirteen soldiers of the Fourth United States Cavalry stationed there on border guard duty.

The soldiers discovered the rebels and, killing four and capturing one, remaining throughout the day on the Arizona line in sight of the soldiers. A courier was sent from the soldier camp to Lee Hildreth's ranch, thirty miles west, for reinforcements, and fifteen cavalrymen on the ranch left this afternoon to join the border guard.

A further attack from the rebels and to drive the rebels back if possible if they are still on Arizona soil.

The news of the attack reached here tonight and followed a report received this morning of an attack by rebels last night upon the horses of the Mormon soldiers at Hildreth's ranch, in which the soldiers stationed at that place gave battle and chased the rebels back over the line after shooting the horse of one rebel and making him a prisoner.

The ranches of Fred Moore and Stewart Hunt, west of Douglas in Arizona, were raided during last night by rebels and Mr. Moore was fired at by the raiders.

ON SEARCH OF ART PIRATES.

Prince Troubetzkoy in Milan After Clues to the Thieves.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. MILAN, Sept. 6.—Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculptor, is here seeking clues as to the pirates from the original casts of his works which have been extensively exported to the United States. The Prince will prosecute any one who may be detected in this work, which is against the Italian law.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy is very prominent in the artistic world, where he is known as a sculptor of the Impressionist school. His studio is in Paris, but he is well known in this country. A year and a half ago he spent several months in New York and set up a studio here where he did small busts and statues for a number of prominent persons.

An exhibition of his work was held in March, 1911, at the Hispanic Museum, where were shown statues, small figures, busts and groups. Among the exhibits were statues of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Thomas F. Ryan, Prince Leon Galitzin and two statues of Count Tolstoy, to whom the sculptor was for two years an intimate friend.

"Nature is bigger than anything else," Prince Troubetzkoy said on the occasion of his New York exhibition; "bigger than tradition, bigger than the individual. Study nature." Thus proving that he is a realist.

Three Army Aviators in Europe Killed by Falls

TWO ENGLISH ARMY OFFICERS AND A LIEUTENANT IN BAVARIAN ARMY ARE THE VICTIMS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—English aviation circles were shocked today by the deaths of two more prominent aviators, Capt. Patrick Hamilton and Lieut. W. A. Stuart, both members of the Royal Flying Corps of the British army.

The two aviators, who were acting as instructors in the army maneuvers near Gravesend, ascended together today in a monoplane, and after accomplishing a good flight started to descend. The aeroplane was caught by the wind and was knocked about so badly that it broke in halves while in the air. The two parts struck the ground with a crash from a height estimated at about 1,000 feet.

Both officers were killed instantly. Lieut. Stuart, 6.—Lieut. Steger, an aviator attached to the Bavarian army, died today from injuries he received this morning when his machine fell, making a reconnoitering flight in connection with the maneuvers near Munich.

The aviator at the time of the accident was making observations of the "enemy" position. The weather was adverse to a flight, but the officer ventured out. When about 300 feet in the air the biplane collapsed and fell.

Capt. Hamilton came to America last September to take part in the meet at Nassau Boulevard. He was accompanied by George M. Dyott, another English aviator, who was his partner while he was in this country. Before returning to Europe he joined the Molsart fliers and made flights in Mexico. Both Capt. Hamilton and Mr. Dyott had thrilling experiences during their trip to Mexico. They were put in jail, because after receiving money for flights they refused to go up when the weather was unsuitable. After spending three days in jail Capt. Hamilton was set free upon the promise that Dyott would make additional flights. Dyott escaped later by making a promise to fly from the roof of the jail.

Colonel R. P. Sept. 6.—Nicaraguan insurgents were reported today in a bloody battle near Masaya, according to reliable information received here. The Federals also lost heavily. Details of the engagement have not been received, but the battle is believed to have been the most severe of the revolution.

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BLUEJACKETS RUNNING TRAINS.

Reassuring News Regarding Revolution Received at Washington.

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Leaders of Country's Political Parties Issue Declaration Regarding Turkey.

RUMOR OF SECRET LEAGUE

Servia and Greece Said to Have Joined Hands With Bulgaria.

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After outlining what form of government they think necessary, the leaders say: "If this cannot be assured it must be won by force. It would not be war, but a crusade."

Other accounts represent Servia and Greece as being ready to support Bulgaria. The patriotic societies of those countries are holding meetings and urging the Powers to secure the freedom of Macedonia. The Bulgarian Government is still reported to be doing its utmost to suppress popular excitement in accordance with alleged repeated warnings from the Powers, but there are fears that the approaching meeting of the Sovereign will be made the occasion for forming an anti-Government majority and instating on war.

There is talk of a secret Bulgarian league having sent a letter to the Government stating that if war is not declared violent revenge will be taken on the Ministers and King Ferdinand. In the semi-official newspaper *Mir*, published at Sofia, while declaring that Bulgaria was never stronger from a military standpoint or financially, said the Government is trying to achieve the ends it has in view peacefully and that events will justify this policy.

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DR. M'GEE'S BODY SHIPPED. Scientist's Brain Weighs 49 Ounces, Which is More Than Average.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The body of Dr. W. J. McGee, Government scientist, who died here on Thursday, was shipped today to Dr. E. A. Spitzka of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. McGee directed that his body and brain be turned over to Dr. Spitzka for dissection in the interest of science.

Dr. McGee directed a like dissection of the brain of the late Dr. J. W. Powell, of which he had had the custody since the death of Dr. Powell several years ago.

In his will he speaks of the disposition of his body and says that "a certain State provided by law that medical graduates should have had dissecting room experience and yet made no provision for requisite subjects conformably with the shocking economic waste represented by the cities of the dead in the long settled portions of the country."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The brain of Dr. W. J. McGee was removed by Prof. Spitzka today. It weighs a fraction of an ounce less than the average, which is as above the average. The body will be dissected in a few days. The cancer cells will be studied, after which the body will be cremated.

GIRL OF 17 KILLS HERSELF. Miss Mann of Plainfield, N. J., Was to Have Been Married This Month.

Miss Rose Mann, 17 years old, daughter of Morris Mann of Stebbins place, Plainfield, N. J., committed suicide last night at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gustave Lavere, in North Plainfield, by drinking carbolic acid. She died on the way to the hospital.

Miss Mann was to have been married to Isidor Schwartz of this city, on September 22. Melancholia is the only known cause for the suicide.

ARMY CAPTAINS DISMISSED. Both Convicted on Charges Concerning Conduct in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The dismissal from the United States army of Capt. Ross Loebe, Philippine scout, a native of Georgia, was announced at the War Department this afternoon. Capt. Loebe was tried and convicted by court-martial in the Philippines on charges alleging brutal treatment of natives, the use of abusive and profane language to one of his subordinate officers and drunkenness on duty.

President Taft has approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by General court-martial in the case of Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, Twelfth Infantry, who was tried and convicted at Manila on charges alleging scandalous behavior, drunken conduct and a series of irregular financial transactions.

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